

The New Store--Anderson Dry Goods Company

Now filled with New Goods, everything in the newest fabrics.
Come in and look them over. New, fresh, clean merchandise,
Dry Goods, Shoes, Clothing. Nothing old but the clerks. : :

Anderson Dry Goods Company

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

Dainty Lasting Perfumes

The perfume that you use is indicative of your good taste and refinement, therefore be very careful to select the most delicate yet lasting perfume. We have such a fine assortment of perfumes, that we would like to demonstrate some of them to you. Each one put up in a neat, attractive package, that is fully in keeping with the contents. Buy good perfumes and you buy satisfaction.

Newberry Drug Company

500 CHILDREN TO WAIT ON YOU

Much That You Wear and Eat Passes Through Their Hands.

EXHIBIT VISITOR IS AMAZED.

"Why should I be interested in the working child?" asked a self-complacent lady who called at the child labor exhibit in San Francisco the other day.

"Because it touches you at so many points," replied the National Child Labor Committee's exhibit director, Lewis W. Hine. "To begin with, the flowers on your hat were undoubtedly made in a New York tenement, no matter what you paid for them. I have found four-year-old children working on such flowers.

"The 'real' imported Irish point lace you have on your collar was probably made by Italians on the east side of



Photo by National Child Labor Committee. SEVEN-YEAR-OLD OYSTER SHUCKER WHO CAN NEITHER READ NOR WRITE.

New York. Your gloves and the buttons on your dress probably passed through the hands of children. The scalloped edge around your underwear was made by children in New England village homes, and your stockings represent the labor of children eight years of age up.

The cotton that goes into the cloth may have been picked by children of five or six and was handled by

innumerable children in the course of manufacture. A spool of cotton thread represents the work of from five to twenty-five children.

"As you pass on to the market to buy your food a small boy waits on you. He represents not only your local child labor problem, but indirectly the problem of the little girl who picked your cranberries and your strawberries. Even the baskets that the berries come in represent the work of children. The oysters that you have sent home from the shop were very likely dredged by boys from eight to ten up to young manhood. Some were shucked by little ones of seven or eight. The sardines you eat may have been imported or they may have come from the coast of Maine, where children do much of the cutting and canning. Canned peas represent child labor in sorting, picking and canning.

"The coal you burn at home and the glassware you use probably passed through the hands of children. The drugs delivered to you are often brought by a boy who may have come to your house direct from the red light district. The little newsboy, the 'shines' boys, the boy who sets up pins in the bowling alley and the young usher at the movie all need your protection."

The lady gasped and begged Mr. Hine to stop. "Well," he said, "if I went into it EXHAUSTIVELY I think I could find that about 500 children had contributed to your comfort in one way or another."

A CHILD'S CREED

I BELIEVE IN BEING HAPPY
I BELIEVE IN BEING BUSY
I BELIEVE IN BEING A BOY
BYE-N-BYE - I'LL BE A MAN



GIVE US A CHANCE!
WE ARE CITIZENS TO-MORROW

The Southern railway's big coal handling plan on the Cooper river at Charleston is about completed and will be put into service within a short time. The plant cost \$600,000.

Canada's population now exceeds 8,000,000, according to a recent estimate from Ottawa.

BOYS ON THE NIGHT SHIFT. A CHARTER FOR CHILDHOOD.

Pennsylvania Now Prohibits It, but Maryland and West Virginia Do Not.

After Jan. 1, 1916, no more young boys will be working on the night shift in the glass factories of the largest glass manufacturing state in the country—Pennsylvania.

This means that West Virginia and Maryland are now the only glass manufacturing states of any importance which permit children under sixteen to work at night. An attempt was made in West Virginia last winter to prohibit night work to children under sixteen, but the bill did not pass. The National Child Labor Committee, which took an active part in the campaign for the West Virginia law, believes that the outcome will be quite



Photo by National Child Labor Committee.

5 P. M. READY TO GO ON THE NIGHT SHIFT. different the next time, because the glass manufacturers there will no longer fear the competition of Pennsylvania.

"We may not even have to wait until the legislatures meet in 1917 to bring these states into line," said Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee. "If the federal child labor bill which will be introduced into congress early in the next session becomes a law it will automatically establish a sixteen year limit for night work in the glass factories of Maryland and West Virginia. The children now exposed to the serious physical harm likely to come from going out into the air from the overheated glass factory and the cramped positions in which they work, combined with the degrading and coarsening influences which prevail on the night force in the factory, will be protected by Uncle Sam.

"If you could see the boys, as I have seen them, working in a temperature which frequently rises to more than 100 degrees, their shoes cut with the broken glass which covers the floor, holding the mold for the red hot glass or walking endlessly back and forth carrying bottles to the annealing oven, you would realize that the only thing that mattered was to get them out the quickest and surest way—by means of a federal law."

Effective.

"The climax to his wooing was very romantic. He proposed to her on the verge of a mountain gorge."

"What did she do?"

"She threw him over."

The Proof.

"X is the unknown quantity, isn't it?"

"Try to borrow one and you'll soon find out."—Baltimore American.

Early and provident fear is the mother of safety.—Burke.

Ohio Codifies Child Welfare Laws, but No Other State Does.

If any one asks what the laws affecting children are in New York state no person in the Union where it could be considered research answer the question, according to a statement made by Homer Folks at the Eleventh Annual Conference on Child Labor. The only state in the Union where it could be readily answered is Ohio, since Ohio is the only state that has codified its child welfare laws.

A committee appointed last May at the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, with C. C. Carstens of Boston at its head and Edward N. Clopper of the National Child Labor Committee as one of its most active members, is now at work drafting a children's charter that would show how all laws relating to children should be co-ordinated and that could be adopted as a whole or in part according to the needs of the individual state.

The benefits of the children's charter will not be confined to a clearing up of the principles on which the various organizations and committees which are interested in the needs and rights of childhood should base their work. In fact, the friends of the charter are inclined to believe that its greatest value may lie in the simple fact that it will encourage co-operation. The drafting of the charter, which will be in itself a co-operative effort, will teach workers in the various fields to think of their work as a part of a larger whole. The relation, for instance, between the school attendance officer, the factory inspector, the juvenile court worker and the administrator of mothers' pensions will become a practical help to each of them. For the child such co-operation all along the line should mean that the care that is now available for the child who happens to come under the eye of the official or social worker who is fitted to meet his case will be extended to a larger proportion of those who need it.

SOMETHING ABOUT SHRAPNEL

The Most Murderous of All Artillery Ammunition.

How much copper is used in the manufacture of shrapnel? How much steel? What other metals? What is the cost. These are the questions Wall street is asking.

Expressed in the language of Wall street, shrapnel is costing European countries now at war about \$18 each on the firing line. Manufacturers in this country and Canada are getting from \$15 to more than \$18 for each shell, the additional expense to the foreign contracts being cost of transportation and, in certain instances, filling the cartridge case with powder abroad.

From the point of view of engineers, shrapnel, one of the most effective agencies for the destruction of human life yet devised, is an extremely complex mechanism, its complexity being shown by the sub-contracting of the order received by the Canadian Car and Foundry company among 50 concerns in the United States and Canada. The company's order called for 5,000,000 shrapnel, at an approximate cost of \$83,000,000, or \$16.35 each. Close to 20,000,000 pounds of copper are being used in their manufacture, or about four pounds to each shrapnel.

The complete shrapnel is composed of three principal parts: The time fuse, the projectile proper, a hollow steel shell filled with bullets, and a bursting charge of black powder; and a brass cartridge case filled with smokeless powder to shoot the projectile from the gun. This brass cartridge case is similar to the shell of an ordinary rifle or revolver cartridge.

The time fuse is a very complicated mechanical device which may be set to burst the steel projectile any number of seconds or feet after it has left the muzzle of the gun. It is as delicate

EXCURSION

TO
COLUMBIA, S. C.
VIA

Southern Ry.

PREMIER CARRIER OF THE SOUTH

Thurs. Sept. 2, 1915

From Abbeville, Greenwood and Intermediate Points.

Round Trip Fares and Schedule as Follows:

Leave Abbeville.....	7:00 a. m.	\$1.50
" Hodges	7:35 a. m.	1.25
" Greenwood	7:55 a. m.	1.00
" Ninty Six	8:15 a. m.	1.00
" Dyson	8:28 a. m.	1.00
" Chappell	8:38 a. m.	1.00
" Old Town	8:48 a. m.	1.00
" Silver Street	9:02 a. m.	1.00
" Helena	9:15 a. m.	.75
" Newberry	9:18 a. m.	.75
" Prosperity	9:30 a. m.	.75
" Pomaria	9:46 a. m.	.75
" Peak	9:58 a. m.	.75
" Alston	10:00 a. m.	
Arrive Columbia	10:50 a. m.	

Returning: Special train will leave Columbia, at 9:00 p. m. September 2, 1915.

Your Opportunity to Visit THE CAPITAL CITY, Ample equipment for both white and colored.

BASE BALL: Match game between Abbeville and Columbia crack teams, colored.

Coaches will be taken on at Abbeville, Greenwood and Newberry, insuring accommodations for all.

Buy your tickets from Ticket Agents, Southern Ry.
W. E. McGEE, S. H. McLEAN, W. R. TABER,
A. G. P. A., D. P. A., T. P. A.,
Columbia, S. C. Columbia, S. C. Greenville, S. C.

cately constructed as a watch or a safe lock and is made largely of brass and alloys of aluminum.

The time fuse is screwed into the point of the steel projectile, the projectile is filled with small bullets, usually about 250 in number, and is exploded by means of a charge of black powder seated in the opposite end from the time fuse. When it explodes the bullets are hurled over a range of about 250 square yards. The bullets are 88 per cent lead and 12 per cent antimony.

The cartridge case is from a foot to almost two feet long and is made of sheet brass and filled with smokeless powder. It is set off by a percussion cap and will hurl the projectile up to 6,000 yards, making that distance in a trifle less than 20 seconds.—Wall Street Journal.

Filming the War.

Charlotte Observer.

Are we, after all, to see "movies" of the war some day? Under the authority of the British war office, it is announced, arrangements have just been completed for taking a complete moving picture record of the war in the British lines, both at the front and along the lines of communication. The leading film producers and exhibitors, it is said, have been brought into a co-operative scheme so that no single firm shall have a monopoly of the pictures. One complete set of the films will be retained by the war office for historical records and instruction. This eventually will be placed in the British museum. The board of education is expected to co-operate in a scheme for the use of the films in the public schools.